

"SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN," THE NEW BOOK BY ALLAN L. BENSON, IS NOW READY! TEN CENTS A COPY. ORDER AT ONCE!

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# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

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has to be purchased in this country of "ours," and then it is certain to be justice. If it can be purchased, then the price can get it and without the price cannot. Fourth of July spellbinders say this being the country of and equal!

Russians lost one thousand Kao Tung. Think of the solicitude and the labor to bring these thousand the perfection of manhood, of the homes their death unprotected! And these men used to go out to try to shoot others with whom they had no whatever, and whom they never met before. Strange,

of our labor exchanges the country are printing about the decision of Judge of Milwaukee to the effect between a union and was told. It may be only to state that the court proceedings were so prosecuted as to such a decision and that the file of organized labor was far from satisfied with tactics.

There are some newspaper liars in Peoria, Ills., and as a consequence the Socialists who have holding street meetings have misrepresented in a most ill way in the press. These have inspired some of the gentlemen in that city to make themselves officious; one of them inviting a meeting and calling the man "an anarchist and a liar." One of the copper who stop meeting on the lake front, where the Declaration of Independence was being read, saying "I have no more of that anti-slavery stuff, d'ye hear, you—!"

## Injunction Madness.

The Supreme Court of West Virginia has issued an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America, forbidding from organizing the mine workers of that state.—Chicago Daily Herald.

How is that for capitalism going mad? The Supreme Court of West Virginia is the tool of the mine owners, just as the lower courts are.

Davis, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, and his Republican relative, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, control the two political machines of that state, and they use them to protect business interests.

They are the leading mine owners and for years have fought every attempt to organize the workers, and their henchmen have committed nearly every crime in the calendar to keep the mines union and the laborers in a state of slavery worse than existed a century ago.

Having been made multi-millionaires by the sweat and toil of others these two autocrats have nothing to fear.

The law-making and law-interpreting bodies of West Virginia are completely under their domination, and now they are ambitious to acquire greater power nationally and they will spend millions to win.

How any self-respecting workingman can vote for such men past understanding.

Now that the miners are up against a stone wall, what are going to do?

If this question is not to be settled by the workers acting either politically as a class, how will it be?

Maybe Messrs. Mitchell, Gompers and others will tell us. Meanwhile watch other courts eagerly quote the West Virginia Supreme Court's decision as a precedent and good law!

These are exciting times, men!—Cleveland Citizen.

had enough to "rob Peter to pay Paul," but capitalistic philanthropy is a plagued sight worse. It got capitalistic dishonesty in the post office department. The scandal of a small fraction of the seems to be growing.

The workingmen assert the dignity of his importance in life and turn down all political blackmailing. Let him employ direct action by voting the law making into his own hands!

Detroit Times prints a group photograph of A. L. Smith himself, now dead, and eight little children. What a pathetic thing! to gaze upon. Smith himself is now dead, and the family, while secure before his demise, drift in the merciless currents with nine mouths to feed. Probably Mrs. Smith in washing of go into a lynch mob to take the oldest son and who are probably past years, with her. The rest children will have to fare as they may, and the youngest more than a baby! It is a picture, as we have said, that is no longer there to come from the cannibalistic capitalist system—the bankers will get 'em, beyond all and other churchmen, supposed to have human nature, who attack the Socialists mean to change the world. The home will be protected commercial vampires, women will have economic as well as men. What we are, forsooth!

The Smuggler mines at Telluride, Colorado, have been closed down indefinitely, because it is impossible to get non-union men in spite of the protection offered them by the state troops. This reminds us of the situation in Chicago during the big Debs strike of '94. When the clamor of the general managers was acceded to and troops were sent to protect their non-union employees in their work of moving the trains, it was found that the railroads were unable to hire enough men to man the trains, and that it wasn't because of the intimidations of the strikers that the roads were idle at all.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD WILL AS USUAL ISSUE A LABOR DAY ISSUE THIS YEAR, AND IT WILL BE A "FETCHING" ONE, AT THAT. WE SHALL GIVE MORE PARTICULARS LATER, BUT CAN PROMISE THAT IT WILL EVEN SURPASS THE FORMER ISSUES, AND THOSE FORMER ISSUES CAUSED A GREAT DEAL OF FAVORABLE COMMENT. Owing to the nearness to the election this year it will be edited with a view to bring out the best of campaign matter and our old standbys can order big bundles as usual and feel assured that we will deliver the goods, in all the amplitude of meaning which generally goes with that bit of modern slang. We hope to give a list of contributors next week, and some details as to special rates, etc. Keep an eye open for it!

## THE CLASS STRUGGLE, AND ITS IMPEDIMENTS.

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

FROM the small beginnings of a century ago the trades union movement, keeping pace with the industrial development, has become tremendous power in the land.

The close of the Civil War was followed by a new era of industrial and commercial activity, and trades unions sprang up on every hand. Local organizations of the same craft multiplied and were united in national bodies, and these were in time bound together in national and international federation.

The swift and vast concentration of capital and the unprecedented industrial activity which marked the close of the nineteenth century were followed by the most extraordinary growth in the number and variety of trades unions in the history of the movement; yet this expansion, remarkable as it was, has not only been equalled, but exceeded, in the first years of the new century, the tide of unionism sweeping over the whole country, and rising steadily higher, notwithstanding the efforts put forth from a hundred sources controlled by the ruling class to restrain its march, impair its utility or stamp it out of existence.

The history of the last thirty years of trades unionism is filled with stirring incidents and supplies abundant material for a good-sized volume. Organizations have risen and fallen, battles have been fought with varying results, every device known to the ingenuity of the ruling class has been employed to check the movement, but through it all the trend has been steadily toward a more perfect organization and a more comprehensive grasp of its mighty mission. The strikes and boycotts and lockouts which occurred with startling frequency during this period, some of them accompanied by riots and other forms of violence, tell their own tragic story of the class struggle which is shaking the foundations of society, and will end only with the complete overthrow of the wage system and the freedom of the working class from every form of slavery.

No strike has ever been lost and there can be no defeat for the labor movement.

However disastrous the day of battle has been, it has been worth its price, and only the scars remain to bear testimony that the movement is invincible and that no mortal wound can be inflicted upon it.

What has the union done for the worker? Far more than these brief paragraphs will allow us to place on record.

The union has from its inception taught, however imperfectly, the fundamental need of solidarity; it has inspired hope in the breast of the defeated and despairing worker, joining his hand with the hand of his fellow-worker and bidding them lift their bowed bodies from the earth and look above and beyond the tribulations of the hour to the shining heights of future achievement.

The union has fought the battles of the worker upon a thousand fields, and though defeated often, rallied and charged again and again to wrest from the enemy the louris of victory.

The union was first to trace in outline the lesson above all others the workingman needs to learn, and that is the collective interest and welfare of his class, in which his own is indissolubly bound, and that no vital or permanent change of conditions is possible that does not embrace his class as a whole.

The union has been a moral stimulus as well as a material aid to the worker; it has appealed to him to develop his faculties and to think for himself, to cultivate self-reliance and learn to depend upon himself; to have pride of character and make some effort to defend himself; to sympathize with and support his fellow-workers and make their cause his own.

Although these things have as yet been only vaguely and imperfectly accomplished, yet they started in and have grown with the union, and to this extent the union has promoted the class-conscious solidarity of the working class.

It is true that the trades union movement has in some essential respects proved a disappointment, but it may not on this account be repudiated as a failure. The worst that can in truth be said of it is that it has not kept up with the procession of events, that it lacks the progressive spirit so necessary to its higher development and larger usefulness, but there are reasons for this and they suggest themselves to the most casual student of the movement.

When workingmen first began to organize unions every effort was made by the employing class to stamp out the incipient rebellion. This was kept up for years, but in spite of all that could be done to extinguish the fires of revolt, the smouldering embers broke forth again and again, each time with increased intensity and vigor; and when at last it became apparent to the shrewder and more far-seeing members of the capitalist family that the union movement had come to stay, they forthwith changed their tactics, discarding their frowns and masking their features with the most artful smiles as they extended their greeting and pronounced their blessing upon this latest and greatest benefaction of the human race.

In fewer words, seeing that they could not head it off, they decided to take it by the hand and guide it into harmless channels.

This was precisely the policy pursued, first and last, by the late Marcus A. Hanna, and it will not be denied that he had the entire confidence of the capitalist class and that they clearly recognized his keen perception, astute diplomacy and sanguine leadership in dealing with the union movement.

Mr. Hanna denominated the national leaders of the trades unions as his "lieutenants;" had the "Civic Federation" organized and himself elected president, that he and his lieutenants might meet upon equal ground and as often as necessary, he slapped them familiarly on the back, had his picture taken with them and cracked jokes with them; and all the time he was doing this he was the beau ideal of Wall street, the ruling voice in the capitalist councils, and all the trusts, syndicates and combines, all the magnates, barons, lords and plutocrats in one voice proclaimed him the ruler of rulers, the political prophet of their class, the corner stone and central pillar in the capitalist system.

Mr. Hanna did not live to see his plan of "benevolent feudalism" consummated, nor to elect President of the United States, as his Wall street admirers and trades union friends intended, but he did live long enough to see the gathering clouds of the social revolution on the political horizon; and to prevent the trades union movement from becoming a factor in it, he taxed the resources of his fertile brain and bended all the energies of his indomitable will. Clearer sighted than all others of his class he was promptly crowned their leader. He saw what was coming and prepared to meet and defeat it, at least put off the crisis to a later day.

Eugene V. Debs

## THE VANGUARD--OUR MONTHLY MAGAZINE

We are pleased to announce that The Vanguard, edited by Comrade J. M. A. Spence, of Green Bay, Wis., has been purchased by the Social-Democratic Publishing Co. and will hereafter be issued from this office.

The Vanguard has already a large circulation in all parts of the country and has proved of great service in introducing Socialism to constituency unreached by any other Socialist publication.

Under our management the magazine will retain its present attractive form and distinctive character. Comrade Spence will continue as its editor. We are planning to increase the number of its pages and make it a monthly repository of the best Socialist thought, invaluable for reference as well as for propaganda.

The price will remain 50 cents a year. Combination price for the Herald and Vanguard 75 cents. If you are already a subscriber to either you can have your subscription extended one year at this rate.

GET YOUR NAME ON THE VANGUARD LIST AT ONCE.

Senator Joe Cameron of Illinois headed a delegation of Republicans last Wednesday that formally notified Pres. Roosevelt of his nomination by the national Republican convention. "Bunk" is a chief stock in trade with the old parties, the people are so gullible, and so the notification took on the aspects of a theatrical performance. The president acted well. He looked puzzled as the delegation approached and seemed to wonder what could have brought them to his waiting room. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says that 80,000 mill hands of New England have recently been forced into idleness. It estimates that the railways have already laid off 120,000 men, that 60,000 more coal workers are now out of work, and that 110,000 iron and steel workers are now eating food they cannot pay for. A Chicago paper estimates that there are a million men out of work. And yet the small merchant groans and wonders why

trade is poor and keeps on voting for the system which is bringing so much trouble upon him. Some day he will discover that his interests are identical with those of the wage working class.

Alton B. Parker was one of the judges who declared the eight-hour law of New York unconstitutional. The decision was rendered on April 28, 1903, by the Court of Appeals at Albany. Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Democrat, wrote the decision declaring that the law of 1899, making it a punishable offense for contractors on public work to require their men to work more than eight hours a day was unconstitutional. Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, Democrat, and Associate Judges William E. Werner, Irving G. Vann, Edward T. Bartlett, Albany, Haight and Celora E. Martin, Republicans, joined in the decision. Parker and Davis, a capitalist judge, Davis a confirmed labor breaker and an ex-slave driver. What a safe leader is Gompers!

So Prime Minister von Plehwe of Russia has been overtaken! Few will weep, even in America where a strong anti-Russia feeling exists, and where many people cannot see despotism at home, but are wonderfully keen-eyed for it when it exists over the water. In this case a simon-pure oppressor has been removed, and one of the men who made a mere tool for their abominable schemes out of the weak emperor. As things exist in Russia, such a dynamiting becomes naturally a necessity of the class war, and is one of the most effective ways in which the downtrodden people can manifest their protest. In this country no such necessity exists, even in Colorado, for a still greater weapon, the ballot, is available, and, besides, the class war comes much closer to capitalism, which can instantly replace a dead economic oppressor with one that is alive. And the same holds good with their political tools, the inexorable assassination of McKinley, for instance, being a case in point. The killing of McKinley did not hit capitalism at all, nor on the contrary did it advance the revolt of the people against the capitalistic pinching they are subject to. In fact, it retarded it.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a special issue of the American Federationist, setting forth what he calls the American Federation plan for political work for organized labor. The federation policy, he says, has been for organized labor to interrogate the candidates of the two capitalist parties as to what their attitude will be on labor legislation, if elected. The interrogation this Fall, he tells us, is to be with Thursday evening.

Thirteen children, six of whom are boys, the remaining seven being tender girls, will be auctioned off without reserve Thursday evening in the auditorium of the Citadel building, Erie and Eagle streets. The parents are consenting parties to the sale, and state the children include some of the best in the district. The children can be viewed the night of the sale, and will, in case of light bidding, be "knocked down" in one lot to the highest bidder.

Several individual bids have already been received at Salvation Army headquarters. These include bids from prominent Clevelanders. The following bidders have applied for the lot, either singly or collectively: Self-Interest, Fashion, Pleasure, Sport, Wealth, Education, Nominal Christian, and True Religion. It is seemingly improbable that the city authorities will interfere with the auction sale.—Cleveland Leader.

Children on the Auction Block

"Boston Ideas," a weekly sheet devoted to established ideas and capitalistic ideals however offensive they may be to the toilers who support this nation, prints a characteristic bit of class hatred in commenting on the packing house strike in Chicago. It says, "Again the public peace is disturbed by the labor unions, and now, forsooth, the gentlemen of these organizations propose to cut off all supplies of meat in the country for the extraordinary reason that the packers of the Western cities will not pay exorbitant rates to the unskilled and ignorant laborers around the stockyards... How long the great American public will stand this sort of things remains to be seen." There you have it! How disposed are the toilers, how reprehensible their wish to get paid enough to enable them to rise from the ignorance capitalism has meted out to them, and become better citizens! And yet their strike was not for more pay, but to keep their employers from reducing their pay. In the eyes of this Boston capitalist toady, who probably doesn't know where his next week's meals are coming from in these days of uncertain journalism, the workers are a sort of necessary vermin, who are, however, all right so long as they keep in their place and sweat and slowly perish that parasites may revel in the good things of life. And the working class have swallowed such insults as this for so many years that it is expected that insults can continue to be heaped upon them with impunity. But on this latter point we think we could do a little prophesying!

A fine trap that, that Mr. Gompers is setting for the organized workers! He wants labor to throw its votes back and forward between the two capitalist parties in the hope of thus commanding legislation favorable to labor. It amounts to nothing short of political blackmail, for it is an attempt (a very forlorn one!) to get something from the capitalist parties they cannot consistently give. And think of the political camps he would steer labor into! Roosevelt and Fairbanks, for instance! Roosevelt, who refuses, does not dare— to interfere in the Colorado outrages. Fairbanks, who was a prominent figure at the John R. Walsh banquet to Gov. Peabody in Chicago. And then think of Parker and Davis! Parker a capitalist judge, Davis a confirmed labor breaker and an ex-slave driver. What a safe leader is Gompers!

The Mark Morton, who took a striker's place at Nebraska City, is a brother of Paul Morton, the capitalist disreputable picked out by Roosevelt for his cabinet. It is quite evident that the Tory spirit was not subdued by our Revolutionary grandfathers and that sooner or later the real people will have to deal with it again. The Cleveland Citizen, speaking of the part of the despots that represent Morton as shoveling coal at nineteen cents an hour, says well that it is a pity he could not be kept at such work under such pay right along!

## Doings of the Milwaukee Socialist Aldermen.

Socialist Aldermen: Tenth Ward, Albert J. Welch and Frederic Heath; Eleventh Ward, Edmund Melms and Gustave Wild; Twentieth Ward, Emil Seidel and Carl Malewski; Twenty-first Ward, Edward Schrauz and H. W. Granitz; Twenty-second Ward, Nicholas Petersen.

[The following account of the Milwaukee Common Council meeting last Monday, is made up from the reports in the daily papers.]

A Social-Democratic alderman, Edward Schrauz, Twenty-first ward, yesterday introduced in the council a resolution which, if adopted, will permit any and all societies, religious, political or otherwise, to hold meetings in public parks, as follows:

Whereas, it is a cardinal principle of democracy that the people shall have the fullest opportunity for the interchange of ideas and the right to meet together for discussion of matters that affect their welfare, in whatever direction, and

Whereas, The constitution of the United States recognizes the inviolability of the right of free speech, the right of peaceful assembly, and guarantees the right of free speech, and

Whereas, Instead of seeking to curtail these rights, so necessary to the safety of the people, the aim should be to foster and extend them, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee hereby instruct the Park Board and other city departments having authority over the parks belonging to the city, to provide forthwith in one or more of the city parks a space which shall be allowed the people for the purpose of holding public open air meetings, whether religious or otherwise, said space to be provided with a speaker's stand, to be at least ten feet square and two feet high, and that as soon as there shall be sufficient demand, other such spaces and speaker's stands in other parks be provided.

The resolution of Ald. F. J. Stiglbauer, Nineteenth ward, providing for a special committee to investigate municipal lighting plants, together with a minority report of the Judiciary Committee from Ald. Frederic Heath, Tenth ward, as follows:

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee hereby instructs its standing committee on legislation to prepare a suitable bill to be introduced in the next legislature whose

purpose it shall be to make the members of the fire and police departments of cities of the first class removable except for cause, and granting the accused a right to be heard publicly before the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners or some other suitable tribunal and giving the member thus removed the right to recover the amounts which he shall have paid into the pension fund of the department of which he was a member.

Two interests are beginning to show their hands in the Milwaukee Common Council. One is the street railway ring, which is made up of aldermen pledged to serve the interests of the people, but who are still banded together for the purpose of defeating the will of the people as expressed at the last election in favor of the building of a municipal electric lighting plant. Whether each and severally they have been brought up by the street railway makes no difference, to all intents and purposes they have sold out, and as soon as they come out into the open and there is no doubt as to their identity, the citizens of Milwaukee should treat them accordingly. We are not a believer in lynch law, but if there could be found a justification for it, we should reckon the selling out of the people by their trusted representatives as a clear case of such justification. And we are not so sure that it may not come to that, sooner or later. The other interest showed its head at the meeting of the Judiciary committee last Friday afternoon. One of the pledges of the party platform on which the Socialist aldermen were elected the past Spring and for which such a tremendous Social-Democratic vote was cast by the people, was to the effect that steps should be taken at once to make the wealth interests pay their rightful share of the taxes so that the city would have money

with which to carry out needed improvements and benefits for the people. Accordingly Ald. Melms introduced a resolution calling on the Tax Commissioner to prepare a detailed statement as to the assessment of individuals and corporations owning over \$100,000 worth of property, and to have two thousand copies of same printed for distribution to the people who might care to look over the figures. With such information it was believed that further investigations could be made to determine who the tax dodgers of the city were. That there is tax dodging in Milwaukee the same as in other cities is pretty well established from the fact that the assessment of Milwaukee property by the State Tax Commission was practically double that of the city assessors! Well, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee and then the fun began. Ald. Stiglbauer was chairman and he and Ald. Mallory led the fight on the measure and took the tax-dodger side of the case, covertly, of course, but still clearly enough to be detected by the naked eye. They meant to block the inquiry if it could possibly be done, and Stiglbauer especially threw all caution to the winds and began to attack the Socialist aldermen. One of them was forced to meet the challenge with a sharp recrimination, and the other, Ald. Melms tried to get the floor to defend himself, but Chairman Stiglbauer would not recognize him. Earlier, when Ald. Melms was urging the adoption of his resolution, Stiglbauer and Mallory sought in all possible ways, as by prearrangement, to force him into the position of making charges against the Tax Commissioner, Stiglbauer also for this purpose launching out in a partisan tirade against "grand stand plays," and the like, but Melms would not fall into the trap.

At the council meeting last Monday, Stiglbauer not only kept himself out of sight, but withheld the committee reports as well, so as to prevent Ald. Seidel, who is also a member of the Judiciary committee, from making a minority report on the tax matter and thus getting it before the aldermen. The Board of Review and the Board of Assessors will be thronged with their duties before the next council meeting, so that the interests of the tax-dodgers, if such there are, are being well safe-guarded by the alderman from the Nineteenth.

## Well Directed Satire!

WHAT REV. B. U. PIUS WROTE TO THE OHIO VALLEY WORKER.

To the Editor:—I merely desire here a little space to report a characteristic Socialist speech I heard a day or two ago. While listening to the man's speech I could hardly help wondering at the leniency of the law in allowing such speeches to go unpunished. There was a small crowd of workingmen present, but they did not appear to become much enthused over the appeal the Socialist was making to them.

The speech ran about this way:

"Fellow wage-slaves, we who do the world's work are poor while our employers, the capitalists, who do none of the world's work, are rich. We build fine mansions for the rich and live in miserable tenements ourselves. We who weave the finest cloth and make the finest garments for the rich, and wear the poorest and sorriest shoddy ourselves."

"We create all the wealth of the world, and while we must see another class in the possession and enjoyment of this wealth we have scarcely enough to pay our funeral expenses when we die, and buy a cheap slab to mark our last resting place when we are laid in our graves."

"We build colleges and schools for the children of our masters and erect great factories for our children to work in."

"We build our masters' houses in the cleaner and healthier parts of the city, and there in the dirtier and unhealthier parts we put crowded tenements, cottages and shacks to live, or rather to exist in ourselves."

"We create, we produce by our labor, all the instruments of production, and when we have created them we turn them over free gratis to our masters, and then when we want to work we must go to them, our masters, and beg them to let us use their instruments we have produced and presented to them."

And the man went on in this strain for nearly an hour. He concluded:

"Fellow workers, we who work hard, we who work long hours, have precious little of the good things of this world, while our masters who do no useful work have riches beyond the dreams of avarice."

"Let us unite on both the industrial and political battle fields and fight together as one man for the overthrow of our economic masters, for the emancipation of our class from the fetters of wage slavery, and the rearing of the Socialist Commonwealth."

"Let us learn to rely on our strong arms, our greater numerical strength, our own material interests; in a word, let us rely on our own class alone to achieve its economic independence."

And I was simply astonished when the man ended:

"There is no other power in this world we can look to for help. The present government is against us; its judges decide against us; its lawmakers grind out laws in the interest of the masters and against

## The National Socialist Platform for 1904.

(As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement sound in the defense of the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the party of Liberty, the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the world.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually as invading and restricting the right of emigration as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By financing new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak of himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literature. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our political institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our Capitalism institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become Destroyers property owners.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the Private Capitalization of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property is the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the Capitalism interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most Levels exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down Capitalism Society all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to Levels make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to Capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of Destroyers contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of property of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing yet possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of almost everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to he.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending changes reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that all shall be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the power of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth. The Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive Immediate insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and disabled exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public improvement and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of offices by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation.

An Appeal to the Workers. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their services to the Socialist party. And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

## Against Heavy Deficits.

We observe, and with pleasure, that the Chicago "Socialist" has discontinued its "clubbing rate" of 25 cents a year and established 50 cents a year as the uniform rate for all subscriptions, whether taken singly or in clubs. This was absolutely the right thing to do.

To take subscriptions at 25 cents a year was to incur an obligation that could not be fulfilled except by so reducing the quality of the paper as to render it practically useless to the party—and even so, the chances are that heavy deficits would have to be borne by devoted comrades in order to avoid suspension and repudiation.—N. Y. Worker.

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Telephone 5111 White. Commercial Printing.

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PRINTER,

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Schlitz

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MILWAUKEE.

WISCONSIN.

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,

344 SIX



**Social-Democratic Herald**

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Board of Directors—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melvin, Secretary-Treasurer; Emil Seidel, John Doerfer, Sr., C. P. Dietz, A. J. Welch, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.

FREDERIC HEATH, VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate. Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

**What International Socialism Demands:**

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the bands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of each collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of all children up to the age of 15 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

**LABOR SOLIDARITY AND COLORADO.**

Who of us is not willing to confess it: That we have not had peace of mind for months during the presidency of the capitalistic outrages in Colorado. And as each report of new brutalities and abominations have come to us (even as much as the capitalistic Associated Press has been willing to convey), we have felt a sense of shame steal over us at the thought that here were many, many of our human brothers subjected to the most extreme outrages upon their personal liberties, and their rights as American citizens and as MEN, and we were sitting by passively and at best extending but a trivial amount of assistance, in money and in the stirring up of "freedom" to show their regard for the common duties of human brotherhood, and labor solidarity. The concern of one is the concern of all. The injury of one is the injury of all. Very fine such sentiments sound!

The damnable outrages to our brothers in the state of Colorado, the indignities they are per force submitting to, the violations of the persons of their wives and daughters by the capitalistic soldiers and hired thugs, the banishment of the heads of workingmen's families and the hellish orders of that unspeakable travesty on the human race, Gen. Bell, to prevent those families from securing food at the stores, the cruelties and tortures of the hell-pen victims resulting in the breaking down of the minds of many of them, and making the insane asylum a happy release from degrading and fiendish torture, the overriding of the civil courts—all these terrible things going on day by day and the insult to all labor throughout the United States swallowed by labor through the promptings of a cowardly regard for personal safety! Can we do otherwise than hang our heads for shame!

It is no excuse for labor that the Colorado miners politically forged the very chains by which they are now shackled by dissipating the overwhelming force of their voting strength, much as this lesson needs to be driven home. For we must not forget that in weakening their voting strength by casting their ballots in the interests of their exploiters and economic jailors they were led to so act by the false teachings of the capitalistic press, the capitalistic pulpit and capitalistic "public opinion." They were deluded; others have been deluded before them, and it may even be that this trial they are passing through, eye-opener that it ought to be, may still fail to convert all of them from continuing to vote political power into the hands of the master class—we well realize all that. But the fact remains that an injury to one is an injury to all and an aggression upon the ultimate safety of the working class throughout the entire country—the fact remains that the workingmen of Colorado are being strangled, both figuratively and literally, by the capitalistically-owned state government, and we are sitting by in shame at our own inaction although our liberties are also involved. How can we rally to the succor of our brothers!

At this juncture we cannot but express our pleasure at the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which has proposed that every central labor body in the United States send two representatives to a delegate convention to be held at Victor, Colo., on August 25, for the purpose of considering the effect on the working class of the official lawlessness of the "servants of the people" in that state, and to devise ways and means of meeting this new capitalistic method of dealing with labor organizations. What if such a convention will be powerless to stop the official outrages? What if it may be set upon by the soldiers? It will at least attest the concern of organized labor for its brothers in the hell-pen state, it will enable those delegates to carry back to organized labor throughout the land their personal testimony as to the conditions that prevail, and if they, too, become the target for official brutality and military thugism, it is an experience out of which much good will come, sooner or later.

Many a sanguinary war has been waged, even by modern "civilized nations," as a result of provocation both insignificant and pernicious in comparison with the provocations in Colorado, but in a "people's" government such as this one of ours, it is the province of the ruling class to declare war and make the working class do the fighting, while if the working class develops a warlike feeling under the strongest provocation it is "anarchism," according to the interested verdict of the ruling class.

In a capitalist government, even if it is a "democracy," the capitalist class is an armed class and the working class a disarmed class. Hence, the most that the latter class can do in such a situation as is now presented in Colorado, is to show its resistance in other ways than a resort to arms, so long as "insurrection" is not forced upon it. The plan proposed by Chicago seems to possess value from these considerations, and it now develops that the movers of the proposition have been forced to themselves carry their plan into effect and to call the convention, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, having chosen to make no response to the Chicago Federation's telegram asking him to take the initiative. The credential blanks have been prepared and mailed, and, if Pres. Gompers' action does not discourage too many of the central bodies, a fairly large convention will result.

Causers generally have their effects, and just as despotism produced nihilists in Russia, so Russian despotism in the state of Colorado may be looked to produce nihilists in that state—unless the count as of progressive unionism, the unionism which is vitalized by the philosophy of Socialism, can give them practical reason to feel that they are part of the brotherhood of labor of the entire country and willing to fight with the patience and judgment that brings real results.

Here is an admission found in one of the official reports at the recent S. L. P. national convention, that shows that methods that do not square with modern intelligence, be such tactics carried on by Socialists or otherwise, are necessarily futile: "In point of organization, we have to face the fact that we have fewer members, as has been sufficiently indicated throughout this report. What is of importance on this score is not the losses sustained by reason of internal disturbances, such as the Klan affair brought about, for these can be made up rapidly after otherwise favorable conditions, but the steady, almost imperceptible falling off of membership everywhere it is evidenced by the decline in the sale of dues stamps for the year 1900. An effect so generally manifested, must have a general cause." To be behind the times is not to be scientific, by any means.

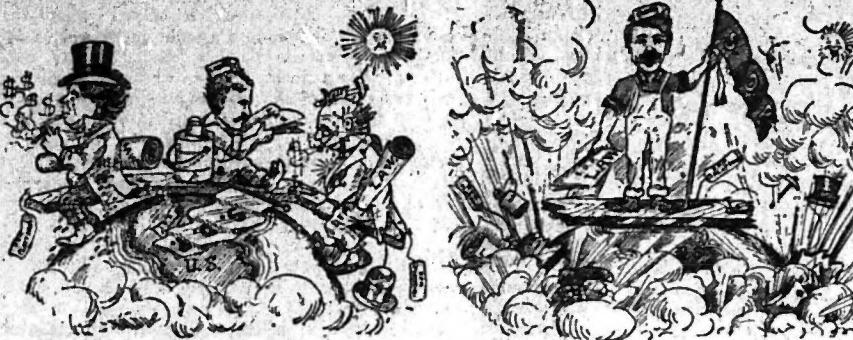
**THE NEW BUTTON.**

Word comes from National Headquarters to the effect that the referendum of the party on the national platform and the trade union resolution has resulted in a large vote in favor of both documents. For the platform 5,776 voted in favor and 549 against adoption. For the trade union resolutions 4,908 voted for adoption and 1,189 against. Now let us work for Socialism!

**THE NEW BUTTON.**

What soldier would march to battle without his flag? What Social Democrat will go into the National Campaign of 1904 without one of the beautiful new Red Flag buttons? Every one who has seen them pronounces them very handsome and just the thing for a campaign button. Branches should order a large quantity. They sell at 30¢ a dozen, for one half dozen and 40¢ for a dozen. Send in your order at once.

This paper may be had ten weeks for ten cents. Try it.

**AS A HERALD READER SEES IT!**

The Final Triumph of People's Government as Advocated by Social-Democracy.  
(Drawn by Comrade Jacob Rosius, Milwaukee.)

**HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.**

Dear Comrade: Some time ago I saw something in the Herald about the comrades in Milwaukee taking up the study of municipal engineering, education, etc. At least this is the way I remember the lines read.

Now this, it seems to me, not only very praiseworthy, but it seems to me absolutely necessary for us to succeed. There are a great many Socialists who seem to have an idea that when we get into office we shall at once be endowed with sufficient wisdom to do the right thing at the right time. This feeling is probably caused somewhat by the certain knowledge that the old party office holders as a rule are brainless, and it is inferred that it is really simple to do their work. But two facts must not be lost sight of. In the first place most of their work is laid out by the usenbands—a state of affairs that cannot exist when we get into power. Is the second place most of their work is inefficient—a state of affairs we must avoid. Therefore it behooveth us to "post ep."

We shall not only be better citizens for so doing, we shall be better Socialists. The study of these various subjects cannot but develop us mentally, and add to our resources of mind.

It is, it seems to me, the duty of every Socialist to try and take up the improvement of his intellect along the lines of his employment or of his hobby. He should become thoroughly conversant with the theories and the sciences upon which his trade or his business is founded. And it may be said in passing that this study may often lead to beneficial results right here and now.

There are not lacking means for this study. Technical works of a high grade are now found in our libraries and there are a few good correspondence schools. If one selects his school with care he will be well repaid for the little money he puts into it.

I myself am a street railroad man and I have for some time been following out this idea; for I realize that the time is coming soon when there will be a demand for men to manage our street railroads in a more efficient manner than is now the case.

Let every Socialist take up at least one phase of activity (and not more than two, for he cannot do justice if he does) and make it a study. We shall make brighter and more efficient propagandists than we would if we studied socialism alone.

Now you may be interested to know that the American Correspondence School at Armour Inst. of Tech. is publishing its catalogue and mailing it as second class matter. I am a student in this school and have had two such catalogues sent me. Just write them for one and then give Bro. Madden a dig.

William E. Dixon,  
Northboro, Mass.

Social-Dem. Herald: Com. Carl D. Thompson closed a week's lectures. Good audiences, and Socialism is being discussed all over this district. We expect Comrade Kirkpatrick to return to the Messina and Vermillion ranges for a couple of weeks. The full dinner pall has the bottom very near the top, and hundreds of men report at the mines every morning looking for work and are not getting it. Living expenses are higher than at other sections of Minnesota, or the Northwest, for that matter.

The Socialists and S. L. P. had a vote each two years ago. We are looking for 200 this year and it may exceed that number. The outlook is the best.

Editor "Weekly People"—Dear Comrade: In the article "Where Wage Come From" on page 2, issue June 4th, column 3, you say as follows:

(1) "Cloth that has been put upon the market of the value of \$7,000."

(2) "Out of the \$7,000 that cloth is worth, my wage workers receive \$2,000 in wages, and I receive the \$5,000 as profits or dividends."

In regard to the statement (1) I would be very glad to read your justification of the use of the term "value" as applied to this said \$7,000 in your illustration, bearing in mind the distinction between value (cost of reproduction) and price.

In regard to the statement (2). In view of the fact that the wage workers could only fork up the \$2,000 they had been given as wages, will you explain from what source the \$5,000 is derived?

Henry B. Ashplant.  
London, Ont.  
[Enclosure.]  
London, June 2, 1904.

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of Three, \$1.25.

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

5

## Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 318 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

## OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.  
FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St.  
HENRY HOPPE, 2416 Chambers St.  
GUSTAVE EISCH, 318 Newhall St.  
M. WEINHOLDPLUCH, 417 Eleventh St.  
Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. Berner, Secy., 1315 Kneeland Ave.; James Sheehan, Wm. Nichols, Emil Brode, Jas. Hendrichsen, J. E. Kagi. Meets first and third Mondays, at 318 Fourth St.

Local Trade Sections, first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Label Meets first and third Mondays, at 318 State St. Building Trade Section meets every Thursday, at headquarters.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE: P. E. Neuman, Chairman, 318 State St.  
Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave.; Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath, Jas. Hendrickson, Chairman; Jas. Sheehan, Chairman, J. E. Kagi, A. Hammer, Wm. Diedrich, P. A. Nelson.

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smoking parlor unattached,  
111 Lincoln St., corner Scott.MAS. HILSE,  
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BARBER SHOP...  
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Tel. Main 502.Reliable Watches.  
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Repairing my Specialty.J. SAUERMANN,  
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111 VLIET STREET,  
West of Third St.

## Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, July 20.—Delegate Besenberg in the chair; Delegate Neuman vice chairman. Bro. Adam Doerr, of the Western Federation of Miners, was granted the floor to ask for assistance in caring for the men deported from Colorado and their families. He requested that a mass meeting be arranged and said would try to get Pres. Moyer here from Chicago. Bro. Louis Kemper, national secretary of the Brewery Workers, Cincinnati, was also given the floor and spoke strongly of the conflict between his organization and Pres. Gompers. He said he understood that Pres. Gompers had been in the city to try to embroil the Milwaukee central body in the great jurisdictional fight. He charged that the Denver meeting of the executive committee had presented an entirely new agreement to that known as the Cincinnati agreement. The Brewery Workers had been ordered to take a referendum and it resulted heavily in favor of industrialism. Later in the meeting a committee consisting of Bros. Berner, Weber and Feely were named to arrange a mass meeting for the following Tuesday evening with power to act. In the jurisdiction trouble of the Brewery Workers resolutions were passed [See first page of last week's Herald.]

New delegates seated from Bricklayers, Architectural Iron Workers, Elevator Constructors, Coopers No. 30, Beer Bottlers, Iron Molders, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Allied Metal Mechanics, Barbers and Broommakers.

Executive Board report. Communication received from Metal

MINERAL WATERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN  
PICNIC & SOCIETY ORDERS.  
TELEPHONE MAIN 177.BE SURE not to forget to cut  
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and get something for it.  
316 West Water Street.F. E. PLAUM  
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& FURNISHER  
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GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS  
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.PIEHLER'S LAUNDRY.  
Hand Work, High-Gloss or  
Domestic Finish.  
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Phone North 289.A. GOETZ,  
DEALER IN  
WOOD AND COAL  
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Sponges, Soaps and other Toilet  
Articles will be found at  
H. F. STEINERT, Pharmacist  
1112 Teutonia Avenue.CHAS. L. WUERDEMANN,  
...BICYCLES...  
Enameling, Nickel Plating,  
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Light Machinery Repairs,  
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Kieneth Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNION MADE SHOES.

Publishers' local asking that council reconsider decision not to have joint parade on Labor Day. Letter from Carpenters No. 1738 and Carpenters No. 188. The council discussed the subject. It was held that the Building Trades council was not acting in good faith. Motion to reconsider lost on a rising vote. Letter from Lawyer Rubin advising that Judge Ludwig's unfortunate decision in the tailor case be appealed to the supreme court. He had informed business agent that an appeal would cost about \$25.00. No action. Business Agent Weber's report gave the status in the Woodworkers' and the Architectural Iron Workers' strikes and other information relative to the flurries and depressions in the labor market. Report adopted and the executive board's report as a whole adopted including the two following resolutions:

Whereas, The Bennet non-union band of musicians, which is composed mostly of boys, is advertising to give a series of concerts in Schlitz Park commencing on the 24th day of July, 1904, and

Whereas, The System of employing child labor in any vocation is for the sole purpose of cheap labor, and to help to reduce wages of the adult. Resolved by Musicians' Union No. 8, That we disapprove the employment of child labor for the purpose of seeking profits;

Resolved, That we desire to inform organized labor and its friends that the Bennet band is non-union and considered unfair to honest labor.

(F. C. Brockhausen.)

Whereas, The notorious Beef trust, not satisfied with the uncollected for and extortional raise in the price of beef, has still emphasized its arrogant and avaricious policy by cutting the wages of its unskilled laborers, and

Whereas, Such action left the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union no alternative but to resist by strike, and

Whereas, The strike is not for an increase, but against a decrease in wages, therefore be it

Resolved by the Federated Trades Council of the City of Milwaukee and its affiliated unions, pledge their support to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union, so that success may crown their efforts in their noble and heroic struggle against this profit seeking combination of capital.

(F. J. Weber.)

The Grievance committee reported getting a promise from Pabst Park to use union bread. The request was made that hereafter grievances be made in writing.

The Organization committee reported the election of F. E. Neuman as chairman and secretary.

The Label section reported that it could do nothing with Jaeger and his scab bread.

Secy. Reilehert reported on the conference with Gompers. Adopted.

Complaint made by the Seamen that the Barry and Crosby lines of steamers are manned with non-union crews.

Complaint by the Ornamental Iron Workers that the Structural Iron Workers were hurting their strike by finishing their work.

Receipts for evening: \$84.31. Disbursements: \$65.90.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

Picnic Tickets.

Gust. Goerds ..... 1.00  
Frank Knappert, West Allis ..... 1.00  
Gust. Gerke ..... 1.00  
F. Bonnus ..... 1.00  
Wenzel Kautz ..... 1.00  
W. E. Powell, Cudahy, Wis. .... 1.00  
M. H. Hesterlund ..... 1.00  
Cooper Union, No. 35 ..... 1.00  
Adolph Lehmann, Phillips, Wis. .... 1.00  
Chr. Strammeler ..... 1.00  
F. Emmerich ..... 1.00  
Math. Strether ..... 1.00  
Hy. Sauer ..... 1.00  
L. Brase ..... 1.00  
Nic. Dingfelder ..... 1.00  
Gust. Beaton ..... 1.00  
Jochim Stoelen ..... 1.00  
Arvid Holm ..... 1.00  
Christ. Hornung ..... 1.00  
F. S. Collins, New Glarus, Wis. .... 1.00  
J. E. Collins, New Glarus, Wis. .... 1.00  
Peter Knezen ..... 1.00  
Wm. Hager ..... 1.00  
Ed. Radtke ..... 1.00  
Louis Gerlach ..... 1.00  
Peter Bonk ..... 1.00  
Wm. Spraul ..... 1.00  
John Lustig ..... 1.00  
H. Rank ..... 1.00  
H. Brueggemann ..... 1.00  
S. Peterson ..... 1.00  
Joe Broch ..... 1.00  
Karl Richter ..... 1.00  
Fred Radtke ..... 1.00  
E. Wallerger ..... 1.00  
Albert Giese ..... 1.00  
Anton Ulisperger ..... 1.00  
Frank Schmeling ..... 1.00  
Wm. Arnold ..... 1.00  
T. F. Ramsthal ..... 1.00  
L. Strobel ..... 1.00  
Frank Koorsch ..... 1.00  
J. Wood ..... 1.00  
Chas. Eisenberg ..... 1.00  
J. Juog ..... 1.00  
Chas. Wuerdemann ..... 1.00  
John Bachmann ..... 1.00  
Chas. Sippel ..... 1.00  
Paul Mueller ..... 1.00  
Joe Wolfert ..... 1.00  
Frank Kosseier ..... 1.00  
Fred Reutel ..... 1.00  
Frank Stanek ..... 1.00  
Gust. Schulz ..... 1.00  
Francis Pervson ..... 1.00  
John Aycox ..... 1.00  
Martin Rheinhart ..... 1.00  
Chris Thielke ..... 1.00  
R. E. Nordwig ..... 1.00  
P. Peterson, Racine ..... 1.00  
H. C. Peterson, Glidden ..... 1.00  
John Winter, Park Falls ..... 1.00  
Ang. Weber ..... 1.00  
A. Barthomo ..... 1.00  
H. Monson ..... 1.00  
M. Mortimer, Janesville ..... 1.00  
Wm. Schwab ..... 1.00  
H. Dancock ..... 1.00  
Joe Hoffmann ..... 1.00  
H. Schneider ..... 1.00  
J. May ..... 1.00  
H. See ..... 1.00  
Fred. Rother ..... 1.00  
Frank Biess ..... 1.00  
J. Haines ..... 1.00WISCONSIN STATE  
FEDERATION OF LABOR  
DEPARTMENT.

## Errors Corrected.

In paragraph five first column of this department last week relative to E. B. meetings the word "our" appears, should be "one."

In paragraph nine second column the sum of \$2.50 appears, should be \$25.00.

In paragraph fourteen first lines should read, owing to the business accumulated at the twelfth annual convention.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 23, 1904.—Second E. M. Meeting. Local quorum. A. J. Welch, chairman.

A request from A. Doerr representative for the Western Federation of Miners to assist in establishing "ways and means" committees in the various localities of the state was read and request granted.

The secretary was instructed to issue circulars and voting blanks to all affiliated unions upon the question of establishing a permanent "Defense Fund" as concurred in by the twelfth annual convention, not later than August 15th, 1904.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.

(Continued on Page 6.)

Wm. Allen ..... 1.00	Bern. Klech ..... 1.00
Ernst Krause ..... 1.00	Frank Fritschek ..... 1.00
Albert Fischer ..... 1.00	J. Raithl ..... 1.00
Albert W. Knippl ..... 1.00	Wm. F. Schultz ..... 1.00
Paul F. Mueller ..... 1.00	M. Goss ..... 1.00
D. C. Olmsted ..... 1.00	A. J. Welch ..... 1.00
Ernst Meixner ..... 1.00	A. Grosskopf ..... 1.00
Chas. Rademann ..... 1.00	Aug. Behrmann ..... 1.00
Herman Schneider ..... 1.00	Aug. Thomas ..... 1.00
Karl Wulf ..... 1.00	A. Buehler ..... 1.00
L. Kranzfelder ..... 1.00	Chas. Smithka ..... 1.00
Herman Enders ..... 1.00	Aug. Puttler ..... 1.00
Wm. Mueller ..... 1.00	D. Sieckmann ..... 1.00
E. J. Hoeff ..... 1.00	J. Nimmer ..... 1.00
Wm. P. Knell ..... 1.00	E. J. Hoeff ..... 1.00
Otto Knaths ..... 1.00	Town Lake Branch ..... 1.00
Wm. Jordan ..... 1.00	Fritz Wuetrich ..... 1.00
John Kegel ..... 1.00	Wm. Hackbarth ..... 1.00
C. K. Schmidt ..... 1.00	Guida Hamm ..... 1.00
Architectural Iron Workers Union ..... 1.00	Fred. Roy ..... 1.00
Alfred Hilz ..... 1.00	B. Rendy ..... 1.00
Joa. Lahl ..... 1.00	Machinists' Union No. 437, Racine ..... 1.00
John Deckert ..... 1.00	Henry Nehring ..... 1.00
F. Strohl ..... 1.00	Chas. Vogel ..... 1.00
John Heides ..... 1.00	(Continued on Page 6.)
A. Landek ..... 1.00	
J. Ernst ..... 1.00	
John Bader ..... 1.00	
F. Garbes ..... 1.00	
Wm. Ernst ..... 1.00	
John Heymann ..... 1.00	
C. Tolle ..... 1.00	
Rich. Ilzn ..... 1.00	
Wm. Krahn ..... 1.00	
Jos. Korbel ..... 1.00	
Joe Korbel ..... 1.00	
Olo Olsen ..... 1.00	
Andrew Reuter ..... 1.00	
Ole Fibert ..... 1.00	
Aug. Grounke ..... 1.00	
John Wlesner ..... 1.00	
O. Johnson ..... 1.00	
John G. Schultz ..... 1.00	
Aug. Boerner ..... 1.00	
John Baumann ..... 1.00	
E. Schmidt ..... 1.00	
Louis Schneider, Lacon ..... 1.00	
F. Dannenfels ..... 1.00	
W. C. Lang ..... 1.00	
A. R. Holz ..... 1.00	
Albert Bochert ..... 1.00	

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**GRAND EXCURSION  
TO  
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STEAMER NYACK.

FARE 50 CTS. ROUND TRIP.

Boat leaves dock, foot W. Water St., 9 a.m.  
Refreshments served on Steamer.

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daily except Monday  
and Saturday.

For Keweenaw, Copper  
Bay, Superior, Water Bay,  
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Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

For Green Bay 8 a.m. Wednesday.

For Manitowoc and Washington Island

8 a.m. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

For Mackinac Island 9 a.m. Sunday.

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**GRAND HAVEN, DETROIT**  
**MUSKEGOON, TOLEDO**,  
**GRAND RAPIDS**,  
**DETROIT, SACINAW,**  
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LINE  
STEAMERS****Barry Line Daily to Chicago  
at 8 P.M.**

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LINE  
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Excursion every Saturday night to Manistee and Ludington. \$1.50 Round Trip.

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STEAMERS  
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S. S. COLUMBUS, 4:30 P.M. Daily

S. S. CITY OF RACINE, 8 P.M. Daily

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ON THE INSIDE.

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\$2500 30x120, Ave room house on 28th Street. This price includes all street improvements; \$200 down, balance easy payments.

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201 Grand Avenue, Room 9.  
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something for it.

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Gents' Furnishings.**Union Hats at  
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